## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR POPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PURIOR ST

AMDREMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABOADWAY THEATRE Broadway -Remaio and Julier-SEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - Nicopeans - Tun Italian BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-HERNS THE HUNTER, OR

WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway BARRACK ROOM-BAUEA REENE'S VANISTIES, Broadway-SAYAN IN

WOODS WINSTREES, 444 Broad-ray-Bristorian Pas-SUCREMES BURLESQUE OFREA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

AS ADRINY HALL, 663 Broadway - PANORANIC PICTURES How York, Friday, February 1, 1856.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. il steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock bave this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past

me elect to morrow merning.
The Emand (printed to English and French) will be ed at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpence. ns and selvertisements for any edition of

NEW YORK HERATE will be received at the following

Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
do. 7 Rumford street.
bot.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax at nine welock last night with a week's later news from Parope. The intelligence is of the highest import ance, both politically and commercially. An extra pary-commotion was raised in London by the announcement in the Times that Russia had enditionally accepted the propositions of the allies. The funds went up three and a quarter per cent, cotton advanced a farthing in the pound, d a panic prevailed in the breadstuffs and provision markets. It turned out, however, to have n another Tartar hoax. The next day after the publication in the Times the government, on the sthority of the British Minister at Vienna, anmeed that Russia had merely consented to open negotiations on the basis of the four points presented by the Western Powers. The excitement immedistely abated, but the buoyancy in the money market continued, consols at the last accounts quoted at 89} a 892. The cotton market con inned firm at an advance on all descriptions. Flour declined one shilling per barrel, and provisions were dull. Count Esterhazy has presented to Count lesselrode the propositions of the allies, with the notification that if they were not un-conditionally accepted by the 18th of January, the Austrian embassy would forthwith leave St. Petersburg. It does not appear, however, that Austria contemplates taking the field, even in the event of the propositions not being accepted by the time mentioned. There is no news of importance from the Crimea. In Asia Minor Mouravieff was rapidly advancing towards Erzeroum. President Pierce's annual Message had been re-ceived, and produced rather a favorable impression

In the United States Senate vesterday Mr. Nicholson, editor of the Union, was elected printer on the fourth ballot. Mr. Seward delivered his speech upon be Central American question. We give it in full in our report of the proceedings. Mr. Foot will cuss the subject, and it is understood that he will follow the lead of Mr. Seward. Gen. Wilson will also speak upon Central American affairs. One of our correspondents gives us an inkling of the General's views upon this important topic. He is in favor of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the immediate recognition and colonization of Nicaragua. After the adjournment of the Senate an Executive session was held to consider the nomina-tion of Mr. Dallas as Minister to England. It was proposed to confirm the nomination without delay; but on motion of Mr. Clayton, who wishes to ascertain the views of the nominee on questions of foreign policy, the subject was referred to the appropriate mittee. It is said Mr. Buchanan will leave Lonon the 12th of February. In the House the i terminable question of the Speakership was kept up. A resolution proposing William Smith, of Virginia, for Speaker, was rejected by a vote of one hundred to one hundred and ten. Mr. Hickman, democrat, of Pennsylvania, again offered the plurality rule. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by one vote. Pending the question on the adoption of the resolution, the House adjourned.

No measure of general importance came up before either branch of the Legislature yesterday. The bill extending the time for the collection o toxes to the 1st of March passed both houses. In the Senate, after a long debate, the resolution for an inquiry into the official conduct of the Executive as regards appointments to office was withdrawn by the mover, and Mr. Baily's motion condemn ing the language of the Governor's message towards the judiciary, with reference to the non-enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law, was referred to a

Elsewhere will be found an appeal from the French poulation of Greytown to the American nation and Congress for reparation for the destruction of their property by the bombardment of that place. It is rather wordy and figurative for business men, applies the soft soap over liberally to the national vanity, and loses itself at times in a maze of hyperbole, but it nevertheless makes out a strong case for the consideration of Congress. It is to be lamented that the vanity and indiscretion of the men to whom the management of our affairs is entrusted should lay us open to such claims.

Our Havana correspondent, writing on January 23, states that damp and boisterous weather pre vailed, and much fear was felt as to the yield of the sugar canes, which it was thought were badly damaged. General Yermoloff, of Russia, had set out en route for New Orleans, bearing away the good wishes of the leading families on the island. Three cargoes of negroes, numbering one thousand and ninety-six, had been landed. Murders and robberies were very prevalent.

We publish this morning a report of the speeches delivered on Wednesday evening at the supper given by the Young Men's Democratic Union Club on the occasion of their fourth annual ball. The ffair was very successful, and all present appear to

have enjoyed themselves with the greatest zest. The cross-examination of witnesses by the counsel for the defence, in the case of policeman Church-Ill, charged with bribery, was resumed in the Mayor's office yesterday at 10 o'clock, and continued till two o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Mary Ann Moore and her husband, Mr. Moore, (the parties arrested by Churchill for receiving stolen goods,) Thos. Burrows, Hugh Masterson, and officer Smith, of the Thirteenth ward, were the witnesses called upon the stand for cross-examination, but nothing new was gained from any of them. The Mayor's office was

crowded with spectators, as on the day before.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,000 bales, 1,000 of which were in transitu. The market closed steady. The prices in New Orleans have ruled pretty much during the season higher than in New York, although the stock has been lighter here than usual. This, it is supposed, may be in part accounted for on the supposition that they consider the crop will be under the figures put forward by parties in this quarter, and in part to the fact of sharper competition there between a more numerous

erop vary materially. Some New York brokers carry their figures up to 3,500,000 or 3,500,000 bales; while others, whose opinions are entitled to much weight, fix their estimates as low as 3,250,000 to 3.300,000. The latter estimate of 3,300,000 bales, it is thought by several well posted judges, will be the outside yield of the crop, of the accuracy of which time alone can determine. Flour was without change, with moderate transactions. There was more doing in wheat, with sales of ordinary to prime red Tennessee at \$1 90 a \$1 97 a \$1 98, and good to prime Canada white at \$2 10 a \$2 121. Corn was in moderate request, with sales of Soul ern white at 89c. a 90c. Pork was active, at \$16 25 a \$16 371 for new mess, and \$16 for old. Sugar and offee were quiet. Freights were steady, with vio-

The Presidency-Our Domestic and Fereign

It would be the very height of folly to overtook the existing critical state of Mairs in both Europe and America in the selection of Presidential candidates for the mext year's elections. The policy of States in process of rapid change. Stability is impressed upon ew governments—the interests, as well as the very organic forms and social institutions of the various people of the world, are undergoing transformation. We constitute no exception to the rule. There is evidence in every step we take, in every progressive movement and developement, in our national and State Legislatures, in the Presidential office, in the judicial department, in religion and in moralseverywhere, in our widely extended and diversified affairs-that there is a deep-upheaving of all the interests and relations of life.

On the other side of the water the operation of this pervading process of change is still more obvious and effective. It burst upon Europe in the revolutions of 1848 like the roar of thunder in a cloudless sky. These revolutions were suppressed, and the public mind has been instructed to believe that that suppression has ended the agencies of the masses, and that they have fallen into a more abject dependence than before. Against this casuistry we place the present Bonaparte dynasty, embodying in its position and in its scope-in overturning the old order of things-a revolutionary power even greater and more successful than that which was exercised by his illustrious predecessor at the close of the last and the commencement of the present century.

The very fact of the revival of the Napoleons is enough of itself-considered in connection with the conflicting policy of the great States of Europe, including England, and the vast dynastic interests and fortunes it is destined to effect-to assure long and deep efforts, under one disguise and another, to restore the old families to power. The secret of Austrian diplomacy in connection with the Western Powers and Russia, and the illy concealed friendship of the King of Prussia for the Emperor Alexander, if the facts could be extracted, would show in these cases that at the bottom-as almost everywhere in Europethere is a hostility against Louis Napoleon His success, like that of his predecessor, may bring him nominal friends; but when the signal of his decline shall come, if ever, it will witness another combination in Europe against his house. At all events, we must close our eyes not only to the history of the past, but to the very nature of man in all the minor relations of life, in order to recognize in the existing state of things the character of perpetuity. It is certain, on the other hand, that a long time will be required to introduce to the European system of rule an example like that which has been enforced upon it by the present French Emperor. There is much, too, independent of Napoleon and his policy, to disturb the great States of the Continent. Russia alone is overturning every landmark of the past. She is determined to gain access to the ocean, and there are many reasons for believing that it is not in the power of Europe to prevent her final triumph. Seventy millions of people. r one solid compact government; millions of agriculturists and laborers, almost wholly inaccessible and wholly unconquerable, are not likely to be cribbed up and closed in against all commercial intercourse with the States of Christendom. We suggest the points, not to argue the question between to Allies and the Czar, but to show that continued disturbances may be counted upon as certain. Now, is it not manifest that the people of the

United States should regard these conditionsshould take a strong comprehensive view of these facts-in selecting their candidates for the Presidency next year? Are we disconnected from Europe, politically, socially, or commercially? What means this Central American, Mexican and Cuban controversy? Do these eternal matters of dispute indicate that we can exist as a first rate Power, and give scope to our institutions and our industry, without constant intervention from the States of Europe?

It is obvious, indeed, that we want no fogles and no upstart politicians in the Presidential office. Fogyism is an idea, and not a record or a calendar. It is made of opinions, of selfishness, cowardice and political paralysis. It opposed the war with Mexico, the annexation of Texas, and the conquest of California. It is not of years, but of thoughts. We should not encumber the Executive Department with such nightmares on the one side or such follies on the other. There is an America spirit and an American genius. The republic has its emanations, its noble representatives, in the first men of the Union-its bold, clearheaded, philosophic men-its calm, honest, faithful men-its republicans, its statesmen, liberal, generous, high souled and fearless. From such should be selected the Presidential candidates. Is there not enough in the existing administration to enforce upon the country the necessity of greater care in the selection of candidates? Do we desire to crawl through another constitutional term, disgraced at home and abroad-paralyzed in every vital part of our system?

There is no North and no South in this great question. It is a national duty, to be discharged in the spirit of our national institutions, that we may give effect to our system as a government, to our position as a nation, to our estate as a power. We should not forget that we are a republic, and a republic in America. Nor should we overlook the great fact that our enemies are in every capital on the globe. If the suggestion of this fact is not appreciated by our leading men, they are wholly unfit for the Presidential office, and wholly incapable of understanding the first duty of a citizen and

an officer. In an enlarged philanthropic view, America for Americans is a noble sentiment; in an invidious, personal sense, it is the soul of fogyism. The people of the United States are unat the very foundation of their government; it is liberality that has released commerce from its fetter, and opened their products to the world; it is liberality that sustains the federal Union, that generates a high martial spirit, that stimulates invention, that provides religious and educational means, that keeps the prace without surveillance, and that impresses the sign of nationality upon our countrymen everywhere.

It is now, more than ever, that the people of the United States are called upon to make their officials of the material and in the spirit of the federal constitution. Now, in the world's his tory, we are to advance or recede; we are to execute the great design of the republic, or to surrender the inheritance to our enemies; we are to speak and to act as Americans, with power, if we have courage-with success, if we have power. How infinitely higher than parties, than mere personal ambition and interests, are the obligations of the American citizen, in view of these suggestions, in the coming elections! They are forewarnings issuing from the very camp of our enemies abroad, not less than from the disgraceful force of disunionists now upon the floors of Congress. To yield to the armies of an open foe might be retrieved; there will be no regeneration if we fall by the hands of domestic traitors. The triumph of nationalism, of the constitution, in the next election, will save the republic; their defeat will signalize its overthrow. This is the issue.

THE TURF-SHALL IT BE ABOLISHED ?-A bill for the suppression of horse racing in Queens county is now before the Legislature of this State, and has already passed to a second reading in the higher branch of that body. In the event of no steps being taken to arrest its passage it will undoubtedly pass both branches, and become a law at the close of the session. It might not be inappropriate at this juncture to inquire into the motives which induced the advocates of this bill to introduce it into the Legislature. A law more preindicial to the rural interests of the State could not well have been devised, as its immediate effects, if passed, would be to depreciate the value of horses, and inflict great pe cuniary loss on agriculturists. Horses that now readily command from five to six hundred dollars in our market, would not bring one-fourth that sum, and as there would be no inducement to breed fine stock our horses would soon degenerate. We are indebted for our superb and valuable horses solely to the great inducements held out to breeders. Competition on the turf has been the means of esting the qualities of the different breeds and of enabling the farmer to make a judi cious selection of animals to breed from. The result of this is now seen in our present unrivalled breed of horses, at once the pride of the country and the admiration of the world

The cause of the opposition to horse-racing in Queens county, and which has led to the present attempt to stop the sport, was the unfortunate selection of the ground for the National Course, the road to which being one which a number of wealthy retired gentlemen wish to monopolize to themselves. It is true that on racing days the road is somewhat crowded with fast horses, and there may be some dust thrown in the faces of the occupants of the slow coaches of these reformers; but beyond that there is no reason why racing should be abolished in Queens county. The locations selected for the Centreville and Union Courses do not interfere with the quietness and retiracy of the wealthy; they do not reside in that neighborhood. Farmers are not annoyed, as there are few in that section who are not racing men, and breed racing stock themselves, and they have time and again petition ed the Legislature for a continuance of the original charter to protect the improvement of the breed of horses by allowing competition on the turf. On the score of morality, there can certainly be no harm in a proprietor of a race course offering liberal purses for competi tion in speed; and as to the argument that gambling ensues from racing, which is the alleged motive for the passage of the bill, the facts before stated must controvert it. Our Presidential and, indeed, all elections, might be stopped for the same reason: they do a great deal of good, but still they lead to betting to a frightful extent. The objection to racing alone rests on the supposed annoyance the wealthy meet with on their rides from the ferries to their homes on the roads leading to the National Course, on the northwest side of Long

Island. It is to be hoped that the members of the Legislature who have the interests of farmers and breeders of good horses at heart, will see this matter in its proper light, and act accordingly; for why should a few antiquated individuals, who have lost their relish for sports of the turf-a majority of whom were its patrons in the palmy days of First Corsul and Eclipse-why should these antediluvians attempt to abridge the pleasures as well as the interests of the fast men of the present age? Thousands upon thousands in this vicinity are fond of the sport, and will patronize and encourage racing when properly conducted; and instead of abolishing the charter, its prolongation should be made sure, and some check to improprieties adopted by legislative enactment. The south side of Long Island is peculiarly adapted for horse racing, and if a club of respectable gentlemen would take the matter in hand, sports of the turf would become one of the most fashionable pastimes of the day. Legislators, cut off the bad features of the sport, but let the turf remain.

POLITICAL SCHEMING AT ALBANY .- We notic \$ among the last discreditable movements of our State politicians, that one of our city members has proposed that the office of Fire Marshal be made a political one, and that an old fireman be selected to fill it.

Now, the fact is, this office was created by its present incumbent, Mr. A. E. Baker, who established it when incendiarism was so rife in the city that men hardly dared sleep of nights. and the insurance companies were losing money by the thousands. He had no precedent to guide him, no teacher in his duties. Aided by his own energy and shrewdness alone, he has succeeded in accomplishing the object of his office so thoroughly during the eighteen months it has existed, that incendiarism has decreased nearly fifty per cent, and loss by fire in the same proportion. To save discussion we give the figures:-

It is with this proof of the efficiency of the office under its present management before

changeably liberal. It is liberality that lies | him, that this member of ours wants to have it made a political one, to be fought for, and haggled about, and bought from primary conventions of politicians. To court the favor of the Fire Department, he proposes that it be filled by a retired fireman. But this is mere moonshine. Once let the office be made elective, and the retired fireman will have to take his chance with the others, if he has no money to buy votes, he will be no more Fire Marshal than President. The office will be dragged in the gutter like so many others; and instead of tifty incondiary fires in six months, we may set

down a hundred or two as a fair allowance. For decency's sake, let some one kill off this absurd proposition.

## SWEN TEETAL GES

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington. THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE ELECTION OF PRINTER OF THE SENATE—THE NOMINATION OF MR. DALLAS— THE DIPPICULTY BETWEEN MESSES. VALK AND WASRINGTON, Jan. 31, 1856.

The scenes in the House to day were exceedingly rich and spicy. It is evident, judging from the tone and temper of members, that we are approximating towards an election of Speaker. Every expedient was resorted to on the part of the democrate and South Americans to stave off the plurality rule, for it was manifest it would carry, could a direct vote be had. The plurality question will ome up again te-morrow, and it is believed it will carry A caucus of Senators opposed to the administration was held this morning. They could not agree on a candidate for printer, and determined to go into the Senate and support whoever they chose.

n the Senate met the excitement was intense. is said the President was near at hand. After the first ballot was announced it showed the Union editors to be n a minority; but Bayard, of Delaware, and Pratt, o Maryland, on the fourth ballot changed front, and Brown of Mississippi, retusing to vote, Nichoisen was declared elected. Quite a number of democratic Senators exhibit-

d considerable agony in carting their votes.

After Mr. Seward finished his speech on Central Ameica Mr. Foot obtained the floor for Monday. The Senate then went into Executive session, the President having sent in Mr. Dallas' appointment as Minister to England. A motion was made to have it confirmed immediately; but Mr. Clayton objected, and thought it should be referred to the proper committee, in order that Senators might understand his (Dallas') position on important questions respecting our foreign relations, &c. Mr. Clay on's propesition prevailed, and it was so ordered.

The difficulty between Messrs. Pelton and Valk, of New York, which threatened serious results, has been amicably settled, and the correspondence will be published in to morrow's Intelligencer.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RETURN-MR. DALLAS' APPOINT MENT—GENERAL WILSON'S VIEWS ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Buchanan is expected to leave England on the 12th February, unless the British government should re quest him, for important reasons, to remain until the rrival of his successor.

Mr. Dallas accepts the mission to England. He ha een requested to go immediately. His nomination was ent into the Senate to day, and a motion was made to confirm him at once, without reference. Mr. Clayton ebjected, and said he wanted to know the opinions of he man who was to be sent to England. The nomina ton was, therefore, referred to the Committee on Fireign Relations. They will probably report on Mon-

Senator Foot, of Vermont, speaks on Central American affairs on Monday. It is understood he will tain Senator Seward in the positions which he took to-day. General Wilson will make a speech on the Central American question. He will advocate the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer trea ty, because no interpretation of it can be agreed upon by the high contrasting parties, nor even by the leading statesmen of our own country, and because Great Britain has violated its provisions. He is out and out in favor of recognizing Walker's government. He thinks that it does no harm for thousands of our young men to go to Nicaragua, and that they have a right to carry

There have been for several days past rumors of a duel ocome off between Dr. Valk and Mr. Pelton, members from New York. A private letter from Mr. Pelton speak-ing disrespectfully of Dr. Valk, which found its way into the Tribune, was the offending cause. Considerable correponcence has taken place; but friends have interfeed, the damaged honor has been healed, and "we are al honorable men" once more. The correspondence

wil be published in the Intelligencer to-morrow.

It is not true that the President did not consult his Cabinet upon the Kansas message.

VOTE ON THE PLUBALITY RULE, ETC.

It is understood beyond dispute that but for Walker's evolutionary movements, Nicaragua and Great Britain vould before now have concluded a treaty satisfactory to the former regarding the Mosquito Territory and kinwith the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

The hundred votes for Mr. Smith, of Virginia, for

Speaker, were cast by the Orr and Fuller men, with Mr. Wheeler added. Messrs. Barclay, Hickman, Williams and Haven voted with the opposition.

The plurality rule will be again voted on to-morrow.

with a better prospect of success than heretofore. According to an official decree just received from stockholm, the Swedish government has removed the im-port and export duty from the various kinds of iron.

The President this evening is dining a large party of numbers of Congress and other dignitaries.

Interesting from the State Capital. ONOPOLY ON THE CANALS—THE REDOUBTABLE CHAMBERS—EXCITEMENT ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE-A DIRECT VOTE OF CENSURE, ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1856.
Individuals running boats on the canals of this State will be interested to know that an attempt is being made to injure their business. A bill is now before the Senate the first section of which is as follows:—"Any company formed, or to be formed, under or by virtue of the act entitled 'An act for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers, passed April 15, 1854,' may and shall have power to forward and carry property and passengers upon canals, and to own, hire, have and use all beats and property necessary for that purpose." A few individuals in Buffalo, Rochester and this city have endeavored for several sessions to secure the monopoly of business on the State canals. If indi-riduals and forwarders in limited circumstances desire to defeat the present project, they had better bestir them-

to defeat the present project, they had better bestir themselves.

The House presented a scene of interest this morning.
The resolutions offered by Mr. B. Bally, ceasuring the
Governor for his language in reference to certain public
officers, and also, the resolution of Mr. Matteson, aliegting
that bribery and corruption had been used in procuring
appointments to office, were under consideration. The
denate opened upon the latter, but finally Mr. Matteson
was induced to withdraw his proposition, in order that
the House might vote directly upon Bally's resolution.
When this was done, Mr. Foot sent up the following
from General J. J. Chambers. It was read:

COMBERS HALL ALBARAT, Jan. 30, 1856.

from General J. J. Chambers. It was read:—

BON. MR. MATHEON:—Sir—I notice in the papers of this morning a resolution introduced into the Assembly rester also play by yourself; and also the remarks made by you in support of the same, in which you allude to me. Fresuming that you were actuated by a sense of duty only. I beg leave to request that you will do me the justice to inform the House, in the same public manner, that I am ready and willing to appear before any committee which the Assembly may deam proper to appoint, in pursuance of your resolution, inviting, as I do, the closest servinity into my official conduct during the time I acced in the capacity of private secretary to his Excellency Governor Clark, or in the office which I have now the honor to hold. Respectfully your obedient secvant,

JOS. J. CHAMBERS.

socied in the capacity of private secretary to his Excellency Governor Clark, or in the office which I have now the honor to hold. Respectfully your obedient servant.

JOS. J. CHAMBERS.

He spoke of the office he now holds. He sent in his resignation, and it is in the hands of his Excellency, and his acceptance filed as soon as another Harbor Master is so lected.

Then the question came directly upon Mr. Bally's proposition. Mr. Snow and Mr. Wakeman defended his Excellency, and justified him in his expression in his measage, where he says the magistrates and Executive officers of New York connived to disregard the Prohibitory law. Mr. Prescott (K. N.) and Bally (dem.) sustained the resolution. After various efforts to amond, the question was finally taken, and in the House sustained by a divided majority, Mr. Speaker Rebinson and Mr. Hoyle (sotts), Chairman on Railroads, voting with his excellency's friends. Buch a censure has never before been passed upon any Governor's mesage issued to a New York Legislature. Whether Gov. Cark regards the vote in a grievous light, is not known out of the Executive chamber. In order that a full understanding of the matter may be had, the presemble and resolution are again inserted, as follows:

Whereas, it is the province of the judiciary to pass upon the

seried, as follows:—

Whereas, it is the province of the judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of laws, and in the exercise of that power the judiciary is independent of the Executive or the Legislature; are as his Excellency in his message, now under consider aiton, in alluding to the set entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Papperiam and Crime," and makes use of

the following language:—"In the city of New York and other of our large towns it has, through the complyance of magic trates and Executive efficers awont to statist the laws, bee fiagrantly disregarded, on the pretence, principally, of unconstitutionality, which insquage, in the Judgment of this House is uncalled for, and improper in a message from an Executive, except on a specific charge, with a view of improchament

when That so much of the said message as siriefly re o the subject of intemperance and prohibition be referres select committee to which was referred the bill to repea-t ventiled "An for the Prevention of Intemperance," Pau n and China.

case of Barr vs. Sickles was argued to-day. Mr The case of Barr vs. Sickies was argued to day. Mr. Slokies relies upon the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Weish vs. Cook. Mr. Baker, counsel for Mr. Barr, contended that it was a political decision in violation of the statutes of the State, and the Senate are bound to respect their own enactments as "higher law" than any decision of the Court of Appeals.

Mayor Parmales, of this city, is dangerously ill—his physicians doubt as to his recovery. Canal Commissioner Gardner is confined to his bed, at Fonda. He was taken down shortly after the closing of the canals, having exerted himself day and night in forwarding the passage of boats.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDS The Committee on Petitions for a bridge scross th dson at Albany, had a meeting to-day. John H. Rey

nolds, Esq., appeared on behalf of the petitioners. The

was represented by Mr. Van Santyoord, Mr.

Carroll, the Mayor of Troy, and others. After a short de sate, the ecumittee adjourned to Wednesday next. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

From the Chatham Bank for the payment of the claim against the Sing Sing prison.

Against a bridge at Albany. In favor of loaning \$18,000 towards the establishmen

of an Agricultural College at Ovid. BILLS INTRODUCED By Mr. Wadsworm, to amend the general navigation

By Mr. BRADFORD, for the better security of depositors in avirgs banks. By Mr. Sweet, to amend the general railroad law.

By Mr. Nixon, to equalize the State tax. By Mr. Nichols, to extend the time for the redemption

f the lands sold for taxes. By Mr. SPENCER, to authorize banks to act as agents in certain cases, also for the more equal distribution o

chool moneys.

By Mr. REMOKS, to incorporate the Turnverrien.

By Mr. REGURENSON, for the payment of the Harbor ommission expenses. ommission expenses.

BRILS PASSED.

To incorporate the College of Pharmacy of New York.

To incorporate the Reformed Dutch Church Board

Education.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes to the lst of March. Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1856. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, ETC. The consideration of the Governor's message was reumed in Committee of the Whole-Mr. Open in the chair. The friends of Gov. Clark spoke generally in favor of the

adoption of Mr. Matteson's resolution for an inquiry into the official conduct of the Executive, but urged its with-After a long debate, Mr. MATTESON withdrew his mo-

The question then recurred upon Mr. Bally's motion condemning the language used in the message toward the Judiciary, but referring the subject of intemperance to a

After debate the motion of Mr. Bailey was adopted, by a vote of 58 to 53.

The tax bill, extending the time for the collection of taxes, in all the towns of the State, to the first of March, passed, having previously been adopted also by the Senate.

Adjourned.

Serious Railroad Accident. MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF TWO HUNDRED PASSENGERS SUDDEN DEATH OF A DEPOT MASTER.

Boeron, Jan. 31, 1856.
The train from Portsmouth for Boston on the Eastern road, this forenoon, was thrown off the track by the breaking of a wheel of the engine. One side of the first passenger car was demolished its whole length. Two hundred passengers were in the train, all of whom escaped death, though several were badly bruised. Daniel Rust, depot master at Warsham, who went to the scene of the accident to assist in clearing the track fall dead. of the accident to assist in clearing the track, fell dead, it is supposed from disease of the heart.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1858.
No. 42.—The widow and heirs of Benj. Poydras De La ande vs. The Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. Jus tice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing

the cause for want of jurisdiction. No. 44.—John B. Craighead et al vs. J. E. and A. Wilson. Justice McLean dismissed the cause for want of

No. 50 .- J. F. McKinney vs. The Marine Savings Bank

and others. The defendants submitted the case on print-ed argument by Mr. Hughes. Nos. 54, 55 and 56.—Argument continued by Mr. Van Winkle for plaintiff, and by Mr. Gillett and Zabriskie for

defendants.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1858. The Southern Commercial Convention re-assembled to day, and permanently organized, by electing General Tighlman, of Maryland, President, and Vice Presidents from Texas, Maryland, Mississippi, Louistana, Virginia North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Governor Wise was present, and was invited to a seat

on the platform.

Mr. Abert, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution declaring that notwithssanding the baneful opinions of our fellow citizens of the North, we feel a devoted at tachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve

t.

All resolutions were referred to the business committee.

Twenty-two delegates were present. The dinner tomorrow evening, will be a splendid affair.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New Brunswick. Sr. John, N. B., Jan. 31, 1856.

A great public meeting was held yesterday afterno for the purpose of giving an expression of public opinion on the Prohibitory Liquor law. A series of resolutions against the law, and calling on the Legislature to repeal it, were presented by Hon. Charles Simonds, who moved their adoption. Mr. J. W. Lawrence proposed an amend ment to the effect that the law deserves a fair trial, and that its repeal should not be urged upon the Legislature. The chairman stated that the meeting was so equally divided he could not deside whether the amendment was carried or not. The meeting then adjourned without coming to any decision on the question.

The Trial of Coburn and Dalton Borrox, Jan. 31, 1856.
The swidence in the trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton was closed on both sides this afternoon. To-morrow the lawyers will sum up, and the case will probably reach the jury to-morrow night.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1956.
Pennsylvania 5's, 83; Reading Railroad, 42%; Long Island, 15; Morris Canal, 14; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43%.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 30, 1856.
Sales of cotton to-day, 3,200 bales. The market is firm, and has an advancing tendency.

Cotton—Sales to day 7,000 bles; market firm and active, at former prices. Sugar, 6%c. a 7%c.; barrelled lard, 10c.; mixed corn, 68c. a 7bc.

The Staten Island Ferry.

A meeting of residents on Staten Island, and others, was held at the Merchants Exchange yesterday at noon, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the condi-tion of the Staten Island Ferry. The meeting organized by the unanimous choice of Dane Ellingwood, Est., as

observed that the Staten Islanders had submitted for observed that the Staten Islanders had submitted for years to be served by a far worse ferry than those to Brooklyn or Jersey, and had make no complaint, in the hope that time would work an improvement. That hope had been disappointed. Instead of improving, the ferry grew daily worse, until at the present time, its deficiencies and irregularities were unbearable. The loss of the Columbus showed that life was insecure on board the boats of the company. Report said that the other boats were as unsafe. It was certainly the duty of Staten Islanders to inquire how far this report was justified, and to what extent their laves were imperitled while cressing the bay. He therefore suggested that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the condition of the ferry, to report at an early day.

to inquire incomplete that it be an instruction to the committee not to confine themselves to the subject of the seaworthiness of the boats, but to embrace the whole subject of the ferry—its irregularities, the accommodation afforded, &c.

This suggestion being approved, the Chair was requested to name a committee.

H. Satterthwaite and Daniel Lowe,

CHAIR named T. B. Satterthwaite and Daniel Lowe, To those were added, on motion, the chairman, Mr. Ellingwood, and the secretary, Mr. Wood.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock

A. M., in the Botunda of the Exchange.

Burton's Theatre-Debut of Miss "Mary Agnes." "The Lady of Lyons" was played to a fair house last

night, introducing to this audience the young lady who-plays under the nom du théatre of Mary Agues, and who acted, for the first time, at the Metropolitan theatre, last-year, as Constance, in "The Love Chase," and afterwards doubted talent for the stage—a full, deep, melodious voice, a fair share of personal attractions, a ladylike presence, and speaks the English language pure and undefiled. Her Pauline would stand the test of comparative criticism, which is saying a great deal, for it is so excellent a medium for stage effect that every actress attempts it. As the piece does not really commence until the third act, we shall pass over everything till the scene wherein Pau-line is informed of Claude's treachery, which was very well acted. A little more repose, and not quite so much disposition to take the entire stage, would have made it faultless. The laugh with whichshe accompanied her sarcastic reference to her bridal home was too strong altogether for the situation. In the fourth act Pauline took a new view of her reconcliement with Claude. We think that the author in-tended she should be carried away by a sudden burst of passionate love, and have declared her resolve to sharethe peasant's fortunes upon the momentary impulse. Miss Agnes, however, takes an opposite view, and glides lovingly, but languidly, into Claude's arms, as if she-had been thinking about the matter for some time. Inthis she is parily sustained by the foregoing test, in which she evinces a disposition to forgive him if he asked it, but is too proud to make advances. We opine that while Miss Agnes makes it gradually break down, as water wears away a rock. But the time is not sufficiently protracted, and the emotions which must agitate Pauline are too various and engrossing to admit, in our opinion, that the latter view is tenable. Still, Miss Agnes may be right, but we are sure that our way is the most effective, and should be adopted in a trashy, stagey affair like the play under consideration. The fifth act was played in a quiet, subdued and excellent manner. The hady fully deserved the honors of frequent applause and a call before the curtain. She will, one day, be a very fine actress, and only needs practice in a good company under a manager like Burton or Wallack. Now, she is deficient in some of the minor details of the stage; she walks ungracefully, and acts at the audience instead of with the person who is playing the scene with her. She is sometime of speaking the saide speeches in a louder tone than the

bedy of the text.

We could say a great many good things about Mr.

Perry's Claude did time permit. We know of no actor who can play the part more to our satisfaction, and few who can give it so much life, passion, impetuosity and vigor. It was a fresh, pleasant, life-like performance, although he would wear a moustache in the earlier scenes, when the text denies to Claude that hirsute appendage until he has got his money and his colone The wearing of monstaches seems to be a chrenic dis ease among our light comedians now-a-days. The piece was generally well acted and well mounted. Mr. Bradley's Damas was very creditable, and had the merit of ing properly dragged-more than we can say of any one

ARREST OF THE GAS METER MAN AT LAST.

For several weeks past a fellow has been engaged in visiting dwelling houses, under the pretence that he was an agent of the Manhatian Gas Company, for the purpose of committing thefts. All attempts to arrest him were fruitless, and it was not until last Wednesday evening that any clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts On the above night, a man named Thomas Cole was taken into custody by officer White, of the Seventeenth ward police, on suspicion of being the ubiquitous individual who has rendered himself so notorious of late. Cole came to the house of Patrick Barron, No. 132 Second street, and stating that he was agent of the Gas Company, commenced figuring around the meter, when the suspicions of the family being aroused, he made a bolt for the street and endeavored to escape; but officer White being near at hand, chase was given to the fugitive, and he was with some difficulty secured. Cole fully answers the discription given by the Eighth ward police of the person who endeavored to play a similar prank on Councilman Philips a few evenings ago. It is also supposed that he is the same man who sought admittance to the residence of Captain Hart, of the Seventeenth ward police, under pretence of being an agent of the gas company, but was fightened off by the inmates. The accused was brought before Justice Brennan, at the Third District Police Court, where he was committed for examination. On the above night, a man named Thomas Cole was

Yesterday Coroner Gamble proceeded to the City prison and examined Michael Collins, who stands charged

prison and examined Michael Collins, who stands charged with being accessory to the death of Daniel McJlane. The examination read as follows:—
City and County of New York, se.—Michael Collins, being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexe charge; and being informed that he was at liberty to answer, or not, all or any questions put to him, states as follows. Viz.—
Q. What is your namef A. Michael Collins.
Q. How old are you? A. 26 years.
Q. Where were you born? A. Ireland.
Q. Where co you liver A. No. 71 Mott street.
Q. Where of you liver A. No. 71 Mott street.
Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. I do not know anything of the occurrence, except what I heard the other men (who were in the cell at the time) state.

Taken before me, this 31st day of January, 1856. Robert

Taken before me, this 31st day of January, 1856. ROBERT GAMLE, Coroler.
The prismer was then committed to await the action of the Grand Inquest. OLD CUSTOMERS TRAPPED.

Two men, named George W. Brown and Fat Lawrie, were taken into custody on Wednesday evening, by officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, on charge of shop lifting. The prrisoners were seen to enter the jewelry store No. 331 Broadway, and the officer thinking that mail probability the accused were bent on some of their old tricks, watched them through the window. While pretending to make rome purchase, one of them, concealing an article of jewelry in he sleeve, was about to big good by to the salesman in the store, when officer Keete pounced upon the pair, and took them into custody. Yesterday morning they were brought before Justice Weish, at the lower Police Court, where they were committed for trial on charge of larceny, in cefault of \$1,000 bail. Blown and Lawie are old customers, and are well known to the police as fellows of doubtful character. The prrisoners were seen to enter the jewelry store No

THE EUDORA MYSTERY-THE PRISONER WILSON IN

George Wilson, the negro cook, who it is supposed murdered the captain and crow of the schooner Eudora at City Island, in the month of November last, was conveyed City Island, in the month of November last, was conveyed from White Plains, Westchester county, on Wednesday and is now lodged in the Tombs. Wilson looks somewhat improved in appearance, and strongly denies any knowledge of the crime of which he stands charged. He talks quite freely on the subject, and is quite brougant in spirits. Wilson entertains strong hopes of getting clear, notwith-standing the remarkable chain of circumstantial evidence that is to be arrayed against him.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court have directed a bill of indictment to be found, under the act of 26th March, 1804, against the negro, Geo. Wilson, who is charged with murdering the captain and crew of the schooner Eudora Imegene, and also with soutiling that vessel.

An old offender, named Patswell, was brought before Justice Bogart, at the fourth district police court, on the charge of having burglariously entered the premises of John J. Meyers, at 133d street, near Eighth avenue, and stealing therefrom eleven fowls of the value of \$36. When officer Read arrested the accused, a portion of the stolen birds were found in his possession. The accused endeavored to escape from the Eighth ward station house previous to being committed the police court. The magnituate committed \$1,000 ball.

THE LATE ATTEMPT OF GREER TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

PRISON.
TO THE HOITOR OF THE HERALD. In one of the New Yes papers of Tuesday morning I find

a statement to the effect that I had made an attempt to escape from the Essex Market prison, by sawing through the iron bars of the door of the cell in which I was conescape from the Essex Market prison, by sawing through the iron bars of the door of the ceil in which I was confined. Fermit me to say, sir, through your paper, to the public, and also to those editors in the city who, I am told, have published a similar statement, that there is no truth whatever in the report. It is true that a portion of the boil of the door was cut, but not sufficient to render it available in making an escape from the prison. This, however, was done before I occupied the cell. I saw it, for the first time, after I had been confined two or three days, and immediately pointed it out to my fellow prisoners. I made no scoret of it, as I most certainly should have done had I intended to avail myself of it in an attempt to exape. I did not show it to the person who locked the doors at alght, as, from the manner in which he always tried the bolt on my door, I presumed the was aware of its condition. But even if I had made the attempt to excape, I am sure there is no man who will suffer himself to be locked within its walls for one brief hour who would blame me for it. I do not believe there is a viler prison this side the Black Hole in Calcutta, than in that at Essex Market, in this Christian city of New York. I could write a chapter of my eight days experience there that would cause our moralists and philanthropists to stand aghast with horror.

As to the story of my bribing a gurl, who was confined there, with a "large and handsome handkerchief to engage the attention of the other prisoners while I was atwork sawing the bars," there is not one word of truth in it. A handkerchief of mine was brought to Justice Wood by some person, and, as I am informed, he was told the story which forms the substance of the report I complain of. I can only account for the girl's possession of my handkerchief as follows:—The evening before her discharge she offered to take a message from me to my wife, who was confined to her bea with liness. I availed mysel of the opportunity, and wrote sew times. Amongst other m